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chickens that insist on making their nests in the roadway, the rule applied in *Cohen v. Borgenecht*, 144 New York Supplement, 399, offers a solace, but to the father of a reckless son or a speed-loving daughter the rule spells more trouble. It was there held that where the owner of an automobile provided it for the use of his family, and directed the chauffeur to take their orders, the owner is liable for any injury caused by the chauffeur's neglect while acting under his son's order; he being in the owner's employ, though running the machine in obedience to the directions of members of the family.

Maternity Does Not Disqualify Teacher.—Greater New York Charter (Laws 1901, c. 466), § 1093, provides that a teacher may be removed for misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, and general inefficiency, while the by-laws of the school board provide that a teacher's absence may be excused when caused by serious personal illness, death in the teacher's immediate family, compliance with the requirements of the court, and quarantine established by the board of health. In the case of *People v. Board of Education*, 144 New York Supplement 87, the Supreme Court, Special Term, New York County, held that, as a female teacher might marry without being subject to removal, the charter grounds being exclusive, and as serious personal illness will, under the by-laws, excuse absence, the absence of a married female teacher on account of maternity does not constitute neglect of duty authorizing dismissal.

Fingers in Wrong Place.—At certain times in our lives we would like to lose our hands and feet. When we go calling the first time, or have the photographer attempt to make us look graceful and happy and other things we are not, or attend our first banquet with about 14 separate knives, forks, and spoons in close proximity to our plate, whereas we were accustomed to eating by Nature's own method, our pedal and manual extremities are the largest appearing, most cumbersome, and awkward things ever created. Some people never learn what to do with their hands and fingers. They usually begin by having them slapped, and end by having them burnt. Others are simply unfortunate, as was the plaintiff in *Pendergrast v. Durham Traction Co.* (Supreme Court of North Carolina) 79 Southeastern Reporter, 984. Plaintiff, in alighting from a moving street car, took hold of a grabhandle, when a ring which he wore on his little finger became caught in a screw head which projected above the surface hardly a sixteenth of an inch, with the result that his finger was torn off. The lower court's dismissal of the action for damages was affirmed by the Supreme Court. "Giving due consideration to the circumstances of the obscure placing of the screw, * * * that the